

MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

VOLUME XVII.

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, \$75.—Tri-Weekly, \$45.—Weekly, \$1.50

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

W. J. BRIGHTMAN, M. H. BRIGHTMAN

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1860.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and
Hour of Closing Mail.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.
Arrive, 10 A.M., 1 P.M., 4 P.M., 7 P.M., 10 P.M.
Leave, 12 M., 3 P.M., 6 P.M., 9 P.M., 11 P.M.

MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA.
Arrive, 10 A.M., 1 P.M., 4 P.M., 7 P.M., 10 P.M.
Leave, 12 M., 3 P.M., 6 P.M., 9 P.M., 11 P.M.

MILWAUKEE & MADISON.
Arrive, 10 A.M., 1 P.M., 4 P.M., 7 P.M., 10 P.M.
Leave, 12 M., 3 P.M., 6 P.M., 9 P.M., 11 P.M.

MILWAUKEE, WATER TOWER & BARBARO VILLE.
Arrive, 10 A.M., 1 P.M., 4 P.M., 7 P.M., 10 P.M.
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DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.
Arrive, 10 A.M., 1 P.M., 4 P.M., 7 P.M., 10 P.M.
Leave, 12 M., 3 P.M., 6 P.M., 9 P.M., 11 P.M.

For Latest News by Telegraph, Com-
munications and Marine News, &c., see Fourth
Page.

News Digest.

The Home-stall Bill was up in the Sena-

tate yesterday, and met with the most bitter and

unfeeling opposition of the Southern Sena-

tors, several of whom expressed violent di-

vision sentiments. The subject was finally

passed off Monday.

How ANDREW McBLAIR was yesterday

nominated as an independent candidate for

Judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, at a

convention of the members of the Bar at that

Circuit, irrespective of party.

How J. G. ROBINSON, the U. S. Marshal

of Indiana, is dead.

The Republicans of this City

are now called upon to discharge a duty

which they owe alike to the cause of Republi-

cianism and to the city—a duty which they

have long neglected to perform, but which we

trust for that reason, will be performed all

the more cheerfully and faithfully. This

is the primary object for the election

of delegates to the City Convention which

commences at the Court House to-morrow, are

to be held in each Ward at the places named

in the official notice. Let our Republican

friends turn out to-night in their strength

and make sure that none but trustworthy

men are elected as Delegates to the Conven-

tion. The duty of the Republicans of Milwaukee at this crisis must be evident to the most

cautious observer, and even should defeat fol-

low their honest efforts, if that duty is faith-

fully performed there will be no occasion for

regret. Let them as a party enter their sol-

emn protest against the extravagance and

corruption which have characterized the ad-

ministration of the city government for years

past under Democratic rule; let them present

to the electors of the city a ticket composed

of honest and capable men; let them use all

honorable means to elect that ticket, and

with that their duty ceases for the time. If

this first effort should not meet with

entire success they must try again, and never

has the good work until our "fidelity" is

redeemed from the thralldom of Democratic

misrule. If the majority of the tax-payers

think it is for the interest and the benefit

of the city at large that there should be a

continuance of "Democratic principles" in

the management of our Municipal affairs, as

exemplified in the cases of SCHWARTZ,

GARDNER, and LYNCH, and perhaps others,

forget we know, then the Republicans

can not hope for success until a radical change

takes place in public sentiment. But in that

event, should the doings of the past year be

repeated—and they certainly will be! the Dem-

ocratic triumph, and the "principles of the

party" as defined by their organ, are carried

out according to common usage—if there is

constant need of investigating committees,

and vigilance committees, it will not be the

fault of the Republicans.

But we are not without hope that a deci-

sive change has already taken place in public

sentiment in this community with regard to

the desirability of "Democratic principles."

Let the Republicans of Milwaukee enter upon

the good work hopefully, vigorously, and

sooner or later, victory and the thanks of an

oppressed people will be their reward.

Again, we say, look to the primary meet-

ing!

In the Bazaar of Mexico

There is a very ominous cloud looming up,

and what is worse, there is now no doubt

that it is the actual smoke of cannon. We

were informed by telegraph of the fact that a

squadron was ordered to Vera Cruz. Now

we learn that the American fleet has de-

liberately opened a way by firing into a couple

of Mexican steamers. What is the next

move? Now that our hubristic Administra-

tion, unable to attend properly to its own mat-

ters, has interfered in the JUAREZ and MIRAN-

DOA quarrel, we may expect to hear of op-

erations with the intent of deception and addi-

tion.

By THEIR FEATS YE SHALL KNOW

THEM.—THAT BOOTS MEXICO.—The

transparent dodge of the "Boots" in getting up

a sham meeting, to repudiate Santa Anna, is un-

derstood by the country press. We copy

from the Dodge Co. *Citizen*.

At CANTON, the train stops for an hour to

give the passengers an opportunity to dina-

re and eat dinner. We made the

most of our time; took a rapid walk through

the town; found some pleasant acquisi-

tions; enjoyed a quiet evening, and so after 1 P. M. were under way again. We

had now 200 miles to travel in order to reach

the haven where we would be. The after-

noon was delightful, and, as we made rapid

progress southward, we found vegetation

more and more advanced. The general face

of the country was monotonous, though

many of the cotton plantations we passed

showed rich fields and cheerful cultivation.

As the shades of evening fell, we came into

the pine region, and for many miles the

track was illuminated by blazing fires in the

forest and along the road side. About 3 o'clock P. M. we passed JACKSON, the capital of Mississippi, and at an early hour of

the evening we reached MAGNOLIA, and at

the "Central House," kept by Mr. NUSSEY,

we found the most palatable meal that we

had not on our long journey. Mr. Nussey doffed himself, during the brief

interval between his horses, and, with

some force, put us against hunger, thirst,

and fatigue.

From MAGNOLIA to NEW ORLEANS, a dis-

tance of 50 miles, the road runs through a

low and level region, and often swamps

border the sides of the track. As we went

through the pine forest, the trees were tall

and thin, and the undergrowth was dense.

At the village of Natchez, in Margarita Co.,

Mr. JUNIATON WOOD, aged sixtysix years. His

death was the result of an old chronic disease of many

years standing.

Having lived a sober life from his youth up,

he died the death of the upright in heart,

having been a man of great virtue.

An intercepted letter to Miramont says that

the Capital is seriously threatened by the

Liberals and assistance.

BAILEY & PAINTERSON, the daguerrean ar-

tists, are alive and unscratched. The public

will be gratified to know that in a few day

they will come out in "new feather," with

a local habitation every more desirable

than that of yore.

Death of the Indian U. S. Marshal.

NEW YORK, Ind., March 29.—P. M.

He had a large business in the manufac-

ture of plowshares and blacksmiths.

Loss about \$5,000. He had no busi-

ness.—Great Co. Herald.

FALL OF A BUILDING IN CHICAGO.—On

Wednesday afternoon a large double wooden

building on Franklin street, Chicago, fell

during the process of razing—killing one

man. The Manufactury of John McElroy, in

Milwaukee, was consumed

on Tuesday night, the 18th inst.

Mr. McElroy had a large business in the

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DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY.

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1860.

SUPREME JUDICIAL OF THE SUPREME COURT,
A. SCOTT SLOAN.

The Republicans Ticket.

It must be evident to all that there is now a very general desire to oppose the further progress of Democracy in this city. We have seen the bitter fruit long enough. Milwaukee must have a change of diet. However absurd the statement that we could secure a Republican ticket—soared at first, there are very few now who entertain any doubts on the subject, provided Republicans will do their duty. The taxpayers, the working men—all classes of citizens, are disposed to lend a helping hand in the great task of regeneration, and to assist in the only legitimate way. In view of the removal taking place in the community, we firmly believe that Milwaukee may be made ready, throughout, if the respectable portions of the community will come out and identify themselves with the party as working men, and not look idly on until the enemies of reform have again usurped the reins of government, then to hold indignation meetings over midnights of corruption.

A QUIET TRIP TO NEW ORLEANS.

Chicago—Columbus—Jackson—Tennessee and Mississippi.

Proceedings of the Session.

New Orleans, Thursday, March 15.

It is but a week since a polite note from Mr. Drake, of the Tremont House, Chicago, invited a few friends in Milwaukee that an encroaching party was to start from the "Practical City" on Monday, March 12, and each of us, on Wednesday night following, was inviting us to join the party. We were somewhat incredulous as to the fact; but the temptation to visit the Crescent City, at this season of the year, overcame all doubts on the subject and prompted an immediate acceptance of Mr. Drake's invitation. Accordingly, on Saturday afternoon last we started on our Southern trip. We were indeed! To Mr. Moody and Conductor Luxxon, of the Lake Shore Road, for a swift and pleasant ride to Chicago, and, on our arrival there, became the guests of Messrs. Gault, Brother and Drake, of the Tremont House. A usual, this mamsouche Hotel was well filled—but the energetic proprietors can always make room for a few more, and we had no fail to find with our quarters. The delegates to the National Republican Convention, which meets at Chicago in May next, may, however, fare so well, unless they take time by the forelock and engage their rooms early. Almost all the available space about the Tremont, the Richmond and the Briggs House, has already been secured by different delegations, and it is especially to the credit of the Chicago leaders—in contrast with the Southerners of Charleston—that they do not propose to raise their prices while the Convention is in session. Our Wisconsin delegation will do well to make immediate arrangements for quarters, if they expect to secure any.

The programme of our New Orleans expedition called for an early start, Monday morning. We took the cars of the Illinois Central Railroad shortly after nine o'clock, the most violent new storm of the season raged outside the depot, and the lake dashed fury by the Northern blasts, dashing with tremendous force against the breakwater which protects the Illinois Central track. In the evening lay a vessel at anchor, the wild waves breaking high over her, and the crew, lashed to the rigging, waiting suor from shore. Our party, when fully made up, consisted of the following:

From Chicago—Major Haines and lady; H. Raymond and lady; J. C. Remey and lady; A. H. Bailey and lady; Dr. Whitman and lady; Garrison S. Heward and lady; W. F. of the Times) and lady; Mrs. E. T. Neigham, Miss Bates, J. Van Noy, W. N. Galt, Judge Root, Wilson, H. Cooke, T. W. Wadsworth, John B. Drake, N. T. Wilder, Capt. George M. Gray, H. D. Douglass, and W. S. Gurnee.

From Detroit—Mr. H. N. Rice, Superintendent of the Michigan Central Railroad, Col. A. S. Williams, J. W. Strong.

From Milwaukee—David Ferguson, John McLean, John Davis, H. O. Wilson, Col. Lathrop of the Navy, Mr. T. D. Jenkins, of the Sentinel, and the writer hereof.

The generalization of the party was, John B. Drake, of the Tremont House, Chicago, and it is proper to say here that, thanks to his skilful management and provident care, the trip was safely, successfully and most comfortably accomplished. Mr. Rice of the Michigan Central R. R., had brought with him for our accommodation, his own private car—the most convenient and best built Railroad car I have ever seen—and the Illinois Central R. R. had kindly furnished for our use, on the same occasion, their Director's car. In these two there was ample room for our entire party, both for night and day travel, and our 367 miles ride to Cairo was a speedy and pleasant one. As we rolled along, there seemed to be no end and no limits to the vast prairie which lay spread out on either hand; bare, almost of timber, and scant of running water; but yet rich in soil and capable of feeding and sustaining an immense population. We made no stop of any consequence until we reached Cairo, shortly after nightfall, where thirty minutes was allowed for supper—The town was all alone with bonfires, and the air vocal with cheering—such was the result of the election of a Republican Mayor, decidedly a phenomenon in Egypt. Our party, however, was a merry one, and what with songs, stories and the discussion of plans for spending the time allotted us in New Orleans, the time passed quickly.

A little before 4 o'clock Tuesday morning we reached Cairo and immediately transferred ourselves to the Magnolia, a swift and noisy steamer which was to take us to Coopersville, some twenty miles down the river, a of the present terminus of the Mobile and Ohio R. R. On board the Magnolia, we were largely surprised to meet a party of ladies and gentlemen from Jackson, Tennessee, who had left their home the evening before, on purpose to meet and greet us at Cairo and remain on our journey. They were headed by Judge Milton Brown, for some years a member of Congress from West Tennessee, and now President of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, and among the delegates were Col. Jos. J. Williams, Superintendent of the road; Mr. W. W. Gates, editor of the West Tennessee Whig; Dr. A. Jackson, and nearly a score of Tennessee belles, whose rosy cheeks, bright eyes and fascinating manners played the mischief with the ladies of our party, and secured the respectful homage of the Beldantes.

Cairo, where we took boat for Columbus, is situated, as doubtless the readers of the Sentinel know, at the point where the two noble rivers, the Ohio and Mississippi, mingle their waters, and thence flow in majestic volume to the Gulf of Mexico. The town, located on a low tongue of land, is protected by levees, on either front and at the rear, from the frequent, and sometimes sudden rises in one, or the other river. Though not a desirable place of residence, it is an important business point, and to spite of natural disadvantages, will probably continue to grow and prosper. The tall down the Mis-

sissippi—now running "full bank"—in the early daylight, was a delightful one, and though the brief interval of time and opportunity for our party to get well acquainted with their general course from Jackson.

At 6 o'clock Tuesday morning, we landed at Columbus, a small town on the east bank of the Mississippi, some 20 miles below Cairo, and the point where the Mobile and Ohio R. R. now divides upon the Mississippi, having enjoyed a good breakfast and hour or two's rest on board the boat. This twenty miles of river travel is the only gap in the line of continuous Railroad between Milwaukee and Chicago and New Orleans. Of course the missing link will soon be supplied. Just now the officers and Directors of the Mobile and Ohio R. R. are exerting all their energies and devoting all their means to complete their line from Mobile to the Mississippi—the middle section of 150 miles being yet unfinished. They hope to accomplish the work within a twelve month, having a heavy force employed in grading and laying track, and will have a line of road, some 465 miles long, connecting the principal sea-port and cotton mart of Alabama with the great valley of the Mississippi. They do not unrealistically anticipate, on the opening of their entire road, a very large and remunerative business.

We left Columbus soon after 7 o'clock Tuesday morning. The morning was bright, but frosty; the cold weather we had started from Chicago still keeping us company. There were three well-filled cars in the train; the first two occupied by a motley crowd of travellers, apparently from all sections of the Union, and the last by our own party. We found the road in good order, the cars neat and commodious, and the officers civil and obliging. The country through which we passed, being the Western Division of Tennessee, was well-laden and but newly opened to settlement. The surface was rolling, the soil looked strong, and though as yet imperfectly tilled, is undoubtedly expected of producing good crops. The white frost glistened in the sunlight, reminding us that there was "still a frost." We travelled rapidly, our Jackson friends pointing out to us the various objects of interest along the route. At Hinsdale, some eighty miles from the Mississippi, we intersected a road leading to Memphis. Here three or four of our party diverged, intending to take steamboat at Memphis and join us at New Orleans. We had, too, an accession of passengers in the shape of thirty, or forty slaves, the charge of a white man, and on their way to a "cotton white" in Mississippi.

At Jackson, a smart town of some 5,000 inhabitants, where the machine shops of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company are located, the train stopped for a few minutes, and our whole party were marched to an adjoining hotel, where a capital collation had been prepared for us, to which we were specially introduced. Nothing could exceed the kindness and cordiality of our reception at this point. The ladies and gentlemen of Jackson, too, in their attentions; and after ample refreshment had been done to the provisions set before us, there was a pleasant interchange of appropriate sentiments and pithy speeches of the Chicago leaders—in contrast with the Southerners of Charleston—that they do not propose to raise their prices while the Convention is in session. Our Wisconsin delegation will do well to make immediate arrangements for quarters, if they expect to secure any.

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Proceedings of the Session.

New Orleans, Thursday, March 15.

It is but a week since a polite note from Mr. Drake, of the Tremont House, Chicago, invited a few friends in Milwaukee that an encroaching party was to start from the "Practical City" on Monday, March 12, and each of us, on Wednesday night following, was inviting us to join the party. We were somewhat incredulous as to the fact; but the temptation to visit the Crescent City, at this season of the year, overcame all doubts on the subject and prompted an immediate acceptance of Mr. Drake's invitation. Accordingly, on Saturday afternoon last we started on our Southern trip. We were indeed! To Mr. Moody and Conductor Luxxon, of the Lake Shore Road, for a swift and pleasant ride to Chicago, and, on our arrival there, became the guests of Messrs. Gault, Brother and Drake, of the Tremont House. A usual, this mamsouche Hotel was well filled—but the energetic proprietors can always make room for a few more, and we had no fail to find with our quarters. The delegates to the National Republican Convention, which meets at Chicago in May next, may, however, fare so well, unless they take time by the forelock and engage their rooms early. Almost all the available space about the Tremont, the Richmond and the Briggs House, has already been secured by different delegations, and it is especially to the credit of the Chicago leaders—in contrast with the Southerners of Charleston—that they do not propose to raise their prices while the Convention is in session. Our Wisconsin delegation will do well to make immediate arrangements for quarters, if they expect to secure any.

Special Notices.

THE SENTINEL.

Bryan's Tanneries Vermifuge.
Toll the bell for ready Bell.
All the day long she works,
She does, they say, of worms the very
Atmosphere with great effect.
Treasor Jules' Mercantile Goods.
Come and see her down:
Not Bryan's Tanneries Vermifuge,
For up in beauty and richness, Henry
Jr., and by example.

INVESTMENT FOR FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.

Prepared by Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M.D.,
NEW YORK CITY.

THE COMBINATION OF INGREDIENTS.
The best and most valuable parts of plants and
various parts. They are mild in their operation
and certain in correcting all irregularities, Pal-
pable improvements, giving a healthy appearance,
from so many diseases, especially those
of the skin, hair, white, nervous affec-
tions, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., dis-
turbed sleep, which arises from irritation of the
muscles.

TO MARRIED LADIES,
Mr. Cheeseman's Pills are invaluable, they will
take on the monthly period, and cure it. Ladies
who have been married, and are in the use of pills
will find them an excellent remedy in Dr. Cheeseman's
pills do not thin, they're perfect.

NOTICE.

There is one condition of the female system
which is often painful & taken to be a disease, referred to
as PREGNANCY—the result, MISCHIEF. Such
is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to re-
store the several functions to a natural condition,
thus even the reproductive power of nature cannot
be destroyed.

Warranted purely vegetable, and free from any
medicinal properties. Retailers, Dispensaries, and
Physicians, are invited to send their bills to Dr. Cheeseman,
108 Broadway, New York, Post Office, New York City,
sold by one Druggist in every town in the United
States.

Dr. Cheeseman's Agent for the United States,
No. 10 Broadway, New York,
to whom all Wholesale orders should be addressed,
and sent in Milwaukee by Green & Co.,
H. D. Edwards, Jr., and others.

Price 10c each by Henry Foss, Jr., and other
agents.

Dr. J. McCloud's Fectoral Syrup
STANDING IN THE FIRST RANK
OF MEDICAL EXPERTISE. He has given his
attention to the world under the guidance of his
high reputation, has made a certain, immediate,
and permanent rest in the use of his nostril and
pills, and has obtained all other remedies.

Price 10c each by Henry Foss, Jr., and other
agents.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!
DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS.
Cheeseman's nostril syrup for children teeth-
ing. It is no nostril on earth. It greatly facilitates
the process of teething, by softening the gums, re-
ducing inflammation, allay all the distress, and
relieve the child of all pain, without any danger
to yourselves, and relief and health to
your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

The valuable preparation is the production of one
of the most skillful Surgeons for children teeth-
ing. Price 10c each, and has been used with
success in millions of cases.

We believe it is the best and surest remedy in the
world for the cure of teething, and ovaries, and
other diseases, whatever may be the cause, touching or any
other cause.

If he had been born in a wealthy family, he would
have been educated at a costly school, and
his education would have cost every year in the Unit-
ed States. 1 is an old and well-tried remedy.

Price 10c each by Henry Foss, Jr., and other
agents.

McCloud's Gold and Gough

IS A COMBINATION OF NATURE'S
vegetable substances to the irritation and distur-
bance of the breathing apparatus, which produces
a violent cough, and hoarseness, and shortness of
breath, and other symptoms of the system generally,
and liver affection, night, fever, headache, piles,
epilepsy, consumption, rheumatism, scurvy,
and other diseases, yield to their curative properties. A
medicine that invariably secures them the title of the
best family medicine now before the public. For sale
by the proprietors, W. B. MOYER, and Druggists
throughout the country, and by Stores keepers and
Brewers, and by Stores keepers and Druggists
generally.

Price 25cts. sold by Henry Foss, Jr., and other
agents.

The Public Blessing, which is
an animal specifically adapted to exist for Man's
Life and Health. Phoenix Bitter, is every day demon-
strated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases
which they are accustomed to occur. The
medicine is a powerful antiseptic, and has a
peculiar quality that gives it the power of
removing the first signs of every variety of infec-
tion from the lungs and throat, and removes the
fever and prostration of perfect health.

Price 25cts. sold by Henry Foss, Jr., and other
agents.

McCloud's Gold and Gough

IS PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN ONE
of the most healthful cities on Lake Michigan, be-
tween Milwaukee and Chicago, and has been thor-
oughly employed to attend all patients at the
there. Dr. S. S. is the attending physician whose
reputation is unequalled in the medical profession.

For particular information address

E. PENNOVAY, Proprietor, Dr.

H. T. BEERY, M. D.

auxiliary.

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Price 25cts. sold by Henry Foss, Jr., and other
agents.

Drugs and Medicines.

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Fine Brandies and Wines

TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THIS DAILY SENTINEL.

Hon. A. M. Giddens, nominated for Judge of the Circuit Court.

Milwaukee Journal, March 22.

At the meeting of the Bar, and unanimous vote was given to agree upon a candidate for Circuit Judge. Judge F. W. Howard, who was reprobated, and the Hon. Andrew McFarland, of Ossipee, unanimously nominated.

Contractual Proceedings.

Washington, March 22—9 P. M. Senator.—Mr. Edward introduced a resolution, calling on the President for information respecting the conduct of a naval expedition which had been sent from Frisco, in which he was adopted.

The bill was introduced in Kansas, was passed.

Mr. Davis, from the P. O., communicated a resolution to undesignate letters, it provides that persons by endorsing their names on them, can have them returned free of additional charge when undelivered.

The bill was presented a petition in favor of the bill.

Mr. Bright introduced a bill for the protection of the work on the Capitol.

Mr. Johnson, from the House, introduced a bill for authorizing the Senate to appropriate \$10,000 for the payment of expenses of the militia in Butcher's Hill.

The bill was introduced in the Senate.

The motion of Mr. Gwin, the Pacific Senator, that a bill might be introduced and which was introduced.

The House bill was taken up, when Mr. W. H. Seward, to substitute the House bill.

Mr. Johnson explained the amendment of his bill, which purposed to give all the rights and immunities in the United States, who were within the Province of the bill, a warlike character, to the people to retain and defend it, if untenable.

The present bill requires a man to work every day continuously on the land, in order to get a right to speak in favor of the passage of his bill.

Mr. Hovey spoke at length on the same side, in the course of his remarks expressing sympathy with the strikers in New England and the fact that the bill would continue to sit at the highest wages compatible with the general good.

Mr. Wade introduced a motion to take up the House bill, which he showed to be more moderate than the Senate bill.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, opposed Mr. Wade's motion, and referred to Mr. Hale's remarks as impudent and demagogic. He wanted to hold on to the cause of New England by the cry of "No man's land," and fears that under the pressure of starvation they would desert him and his party.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, knew the House bill could not be made available to the South, and he introduced a principle which makes it that which they could get.

Mr. Johnson opposed making this a party question.

Mr. W. L. Smith, his motion.

Mr. Johnson supported the master as a party question, believing, as did he, the power of the Federal Government. If this government is democratic, if it was established to provide for the last, blind, lame, deaf, & dumb, then it is powerless.

It is powerless? It might open up the African Slave Trade on Mississippi ground, and bring negroes here to be converted. He went into an examination of the powers of the Federal Government, and found that the master of the slave trade, States, had no right to rule over their land. In the course of his remarks he said it was useless to talk of a State committing treason, as the slaves had no master.

Mr. Hale, of Texas, which, conjointly with the other States, exercised the same portion of the sovereign power. Whenever he declared the Federal Government no longer a sovereign, then it would be cast out.

If the master of the house, if he should be cast out under the last star under the new nation, he could not be treated as a traitor.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, remarked that these were precedents of the policy proposed.

Mr. Wm. M. Whistler was sorry to hear any demands refer to precedents; if they are accepted, back to the old master. He then demanded a bill, and introduced it. He then determined to go to New England, which, by Federal legislation, had got rich and kept the other actions poor. He thought nothing better could occur than a dissolution of the Union, and that it might open up the African Slave Trade on Mississippi ground, and bring negroes here to be converted.

The demand for currency is limited and discounts are tolerably easy.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, March 22, 1860.

STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S.

Arrived T. M. March 22d, 1860.

Exchange remains steady at 2 per cent. Currency is also steady, but the market can hardly be said to be strong.

The banks are taking the offering of good business, which, however, is limited.

We have the following by telegraph from New York to-day:

"NEW YORK, March 22.—The market is still noisy, but the price of grain is falling rapidly.

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